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The AMERICAN LADY
CORSET is designed especially that it shall give comfort to the wearer.

Reason with us then, if it is a comfortable corset, it must conform to the natural curves of the body, thus

Ease,
Grace,
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Are true to name only when they save you money. The really good ones (not the make-believe sort) can be found at BRAMAN'S.

You can buy a \$1.00 Coffee Mill for 50c, a 50c Raisin Seeder for 25c, a bottle of Crosse & Blackwell's Malt Vinegar for 15c, and Coffee for 25c a pound that will make you happy.

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**WE NEVER
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**Men's Clothing
AND
Furnishings.**

To make ready for new stock we will make up suits, overcoats and trousers, at about one-fourth less than real value. Same way with different lines of furnishings.

P. J. BOLAND.

BY TELEGRAPH. THE SHIPS ARE OURS.

Report of Purchase of Brazilian Ships is Verified. Spanish Squadron Sails.

Washington, March 14.—The reported sale to the United States of the two Brazilian cruisers, Amazonas and Admiral Brou, which are now receiving their finishing touches in an English shipyard, was confirmed here this afternoon. It is learned also that Spain has not secured the O'Higgins and that Chili will not sell her to Spain. It is said furthermore that Spain has not and cannot purchase ships from either Chili or the Argentine Republic.

A dispatch from London says that the contract is to be signed today and Brazilian officers and crews now on board will return to Brazil by next mail steamer. It is said that a crew of American sailors will leave for London at once to man the two ships.

Spanish Squadron Sails.
Lisbon, March 14.—The United States warships Helena and Bancroft sailed today, going in southeasterly directions. The Spanish squadron has sailed from Cadiz. It is understood they are going to Porto Rico where they will await orders of Capt. General Blanco. The departure of the United States warships may possibly be connected with the simultaneous departure of the Spanish squadron. Rumors have it that they may follow the Spanish ships across the Atlantic. Great crowds gathered to bid farewell to the Spanish ships.

The Brooklyn at Fortress Monroe.
Washington, March 14.—The big armored cruiser Brooklyn arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning direct from La Guayra, Venezuela. She made a fine run up, and it is expected that she will arrive at Hampton Roads the arrival of the Minneapolis and Columbia, which are just fitting out at Philadelphia. This force will form an excellent nucleus for the projected "Flying Squadron" in case the navy department decides to form one.

Activity on the Coast.
New York, March 14.—The 300 artillery men ordered to Sandy Hook were transferred to that point today and preparations will be commenced early at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth. From each of these forts two batteries were sent to Sandy Hook, under the direction of the army engineers. Hundreds of soldiers and workmen are busy mounting guns, building ramparts and laying other defenses at the Hook. Not since the war has such activity been seen there. There was no cessation of activity even on Sunday. A train of 21 cars each loaded with a 12-inch steel mortar from the Waterville, Ct., arsenal is lying on a siding near the fortifications.

Will Not Provoke War.
Madrid, March 14.—The view held in official circles is that Spain will not provoke a war, because if she did, she would find herself isolated; but if America gives the provocation, Spain will not be alone in the struggle. The general opinion is that in the event of war Spain will not need to attack American territory; it will suffice her to pursue a war of privateering. As American commerce is sevenfold greater than Spain's, American interests would suffer most. War would be madness, benefiting neither nation, and good sense therefore counsels peace.

The Spanish Torpedo Squadron has not yet left Cadiz.
The impartial says: "The government is momentarily expecting to receive the report of the Spanish commission, which, it is understood, will maintain that the Maine explosion was accidental. Although the American commission gives another explanation, the government will energetically uphold the Spanish report."

Court Set Sunday.
Havana, March 14.—The court of inquiry did a good deal of work Sunday, examining Ensign Fowles and such drivers of the wrecking company as have been investigating the wreck. It is said that these divers have been released from further work of this kind and instructed to pursue their labors under the wrecking contract. The court will have the services of the naval divers as heretofore, and, if necessary, can call

Partition of China.
England Determined It Shall Not Take Place.

Prepared to Do Battle to Maintain Its Stand.

Fact to Be Made Unmistakably Clear to the Rulers of Europe.
London, March 14.—Nothing short of a distinct and decisive American indorsement of the British policy in the far east can avert a collision between England and her continental rivals. It is not yet quite clear whether Russia and France are convinced that Great Britain is in earnest in her open declaration that she will go to war rather than permit the partition of China or the closing of the British markets there. Their doubt, if it exists, will soon be removed, for the Salisbury government has taken

again upon the civilian divers. It is thought that the court will close its labors here during the week and will probably re-examine some survivors of the Maine at Key West. This rumor, however, is not officially verified, the members of the court insisting that they can fix no date for the conclusion of its sessions or their departure from Havana.

Ready to Obey Water.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 14.—The Milantonomah, Katahdin, Minneapolis and Columbia will be ready to sail within a day or two, if so ordered, and whatever additional repairs may be necessary can be attended to en route. All of the warships are coaled and have their stores aboard, and about all that remains to be done is to replenish the stock of ammunition. This will be done at the government magazine. All the vessels will then be ready for sailing at a moment's notice.

Safekeeping at Portsmouth.
Portsmouth, N. H., March 14.—Plans for the placing of submarine mines for Portsmouth harbor have been mapped out, and a large force of men was actively at work near the fortifications Sunday. It is claimed that the mines will be of little use owing to the great depth of water in the river, there being over 10 fathoms in the channel from the entrance at Newcastle to within a short distance of the navy yard. Hundreds of men have visited the navy yard during the past week to enlist, but as there is no enlistment bureau here, many valuable men have been lost to the navy. A request will be forwarded at once to the department for the establishment of such a station for the enlistment of men from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Views of Weyler.
Madrid, March 14.—To an interviewer General Weyler said: "The present attitude of most of our deputies is that they don't favor war. They do favor preparation for it, but its declaration must come from the United States. Spain is not so poor as most of the world thinks. When war money was called for in '96 everybody from the queen regent to the beggar contributed so generously that only one-third was accepted. We can repeat this."

Corporal Tanner Talks of War.
Boston, March 14.—Corporal James Tanner, ex-commissioner of pensions, is confident that the United States and Spain are to come to blows. "Spain," he said, "is in a hopeless condition. Her people are passionate. She realizes that she cannot hold Cuba, but if the government should sit down supinely, without trying to demonstrate the fact, the people would overthrow the government, and the royal family would cease to hold power. For this reason I believe that Spain will deliberately court a fight with the United States."

There is one phase of the whole matter which strikes the old soldiers very forcibly. A few years ago there was not enough type in the newspaper offices to set up the articles denouncing old soldiers and decrying their pensions. Today, with the immediate prospect of war, my observation is that not a line is printed about the cost of pensions or against the character of old soldiers. A good deal has been said, too, about the unfortunate fate of the treasury, due to the fact that the pensions of old soldiers would be continued to their widows. Today there is nothing said about this, nor has there been a word since the sailors on the Maine were done to death—many of them married men."

An Extension of Time.
London, March 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post says: "I am able to assert on the best authority that a United States Minister has been originally intimated that the United States hoped and expected that Spain would re-establish peace in Cuba before March 1 of this year. Recently, in response to Spanish representations, the United States extended the time to May 1. Both governments refuse to describe this intimation as an ultimatum to Spain."

Means to Carry Conviction to the Most Skeptical Diplomats on this Point.
Then, and the time cannot be long delayed, the Franco-Russian attitude will change, or the war which these countries, by their recent policy, have almost been inviting, will come.

It is probably true that English public opinion is more well disposed than American toward an Anglo-Saxon combination, but even this country is by no means unanimous in favor of such a consummation. The English view of the subject is not altogether selfish, for it is believed that the United States, with its rapidly expanding foreign trade, will profit fully as much as England by cooperation in keeping open the markets of the world. On the other hand, with regard to immediate policy in China, there is probably some danger of retaliatory action by the continental powers in the Spanish-American controversy against the United States in the latter support of Great Britain in the far east. Such action, no doubt, would lead Great Britain openly to take the American side, but it is impossible to estimate the complications which might arise. The problem before President McKinley, therefore, is one of great difficulty as well as far-reaching consequences in the estimation of Europe.
The British war office has issued 100 rounds of ball cartridges to every volunteer in the kingdom, in addition to the ordinary provision.

BY TELEGRAPH. WAS NOT ACCIDENTAL.

The Maine Destroyed by Something From Without is Conclusion of Senator Proctor.

Washington, March 14.—When Senator Proctor reports to the president the results of his trip to Cuba, he will inform Mr. McKinley that the Maine was blown up by a mine or a torpedo. The senator and his friend, Colonel M. M. Parker of this city, returned last night.

From a two hours' conversation with these gentlemen on the train between Culpepper, Va., and Washington, it can be stated that the following conclusions have been reached as the result of their tour of investigation:

First—The Maine was undoubtedly blown up by an outside explosion. It is not believed, however, that the destruction of the vessel and the sacrifice of her crew were due to any act over which the Spanish government had any control.

Second—The so-called plan of autonomy, inaugurated under Captain General Blanco, has proved a failure. Third—The reports of the intense suffering among the reconcentrados and the great mortality among them have not been exaggerated, though there is less now than formerly, the conditions having been somewhat improved under Blanco.

Fourth—There is no impending crisis in Cuba. The existing conditions, growing gradually worse, may continue indefinitely. The early settlement of the Cuban question rests with Madrid and Washington.

Fifth—The authority exercised by the Spanish in the island is purely military control. The insurgents are still entrenched in the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago, and roam generally over the island. Sixth—Should Cuba ever pass under the control of the United States there is no doubt of its availability as a residence for American citizens.

SOUP SUPPLY SHUT OFF

Situation Grows Worse For the New Bedford Strikers.

Ninth Week of Battle Opens With No Settlement.

Why Regulations Over Weavers' Fines Came to Naught.

New Bedford, Mass., March 14.—Today witnessed the beginning of the ninth week of the strike in this city. The community, the tradesmen, the mill men and the strikers are all depressed. And there seems no ray of hope for anything better. While Biddeford, Taunton, Fall River and the other places have seen their strikes ended, New Bedford, which undertook the battle for all New England, still battles on. The strikers are now to settle down to real destruction. Heretofore, they have had the support of their unions, the support of the poor department of city and state, the soup houses have had thousands daily through public generosity and charitable societies have lent a hand. Now the Weavers' and Loom Fixers' unions are almost devoid of funds, and the spinners alone have money.

Many strikers depend upon the soup houses for daily food. With a change in sympathy exhibited by the public towards the strikers, the donations of supplies to enable these houses to furnish food-free continue to decrease, and the managers fear they will have to discontinue the distribution. The cause of this step is attributed directly to the action of the weavers. Nearly 8000 persons receive assistance daily from the three south-end houses and with a shut-off of these places there is bound to be great suffering.

There has been so much talk adverse to the weavers on account of the failure to reach an agreement on the fines question that President Cunnane was impelled to prepare a public statement, in which he says: "The impression appears to have gone abroad that the weavers took an unwise course in rejecting the propositions drawn up by me as a solution of the fines system, inasmuch as it afterwards transpired that the treasurers were ready to accept them in a slightly modified form. In the first place I wish it clearly to be understood that I believe the weavers are more capable of understanding their own business—in knowing what is good and what is bad for them—than can any similar number of other persons who are not weavers; and in the second place I wish it to be clearly understood that there is no similarity between my propositions (which the mill treasurers would not accept) and the propositions submitted by the treasurers."

In plain English the propositions of the manufacturers were a continuation of the present system, only more so, for assuming that a weaver considered himself unjustly dealt with and attempted to recover in a court of law, clauses one and two, which make the overseer the sole judge, would prevent (unless it was the first time) the weaver from recovering."

Mr. Cunnane said Sunday regarding the strike fund: "The total for the week is \$2345.67, as compared with \$2614.88 for the preceding week, a decrease of \$269.21. The representatives of the American Federation of Labor in this city, having failed by arguments and even threats,

Tom Reed's Attitude.

Washington, March 14.—Speaker Reed, whose position on the Spanish crisis has been subject to much criticism, has made public, through a close friend, his attitude in the matter. The interview was written out and left with this gentleman, who later returned the matter with some slight changes of phraseology written in with a lead pencil. In this form he authorized the use of the interview as expressing the views of "the speaker in discussing the whole matter with a close personal and political friend."

He quoted Mr. Reed as saying: "The United States does not want war if it can be avoided in any way. Of course, this would not hold in the event that our national honor was at stake. War is a relic of barbarism, and in this day there should be some other method of settling disputes and adjusting grievances. What we want is peace, but if it is necessary to have war for the protection of our national honor we will have it, and there is no nation that can or will defend it, should the occasion arise, like the people of the United States."

Does Not Want War.

Washington, March 14.—President McKinley realizes perfectly the grave possibilities ahead of him, and regards the situation as critical, but he said in private conversation that he expected to make an amicable settlement, and that it was not true that he had said that he regarded peace as "very remote," or war as almost certain. President McKinley, and he is the administration, does not want war. Up to date the administration has absolutely no knowledge of the cause of the disaster to the Maine, and it has no report of any kind from the court of inquiry or any one connected with it.

Reed assisted by Mr. Samuel Gompers himself, to compel the great body of textile workers in this city to allow themselves to be led by the nose, the said Samuel Gompers who, in the city hall, in tragic attitude and dramatic manner, swore by the gods that he would help us fight and win this strike, immediately after quitting this city sat down and wrote a notice to his official organ asking aid for the New Bedford strikers, ordering the money to be sent to H. S. Mills, his representative in this city. Mr. Mills having, like Mr. Gompers, publicly expressed his sympathy at the same meeting for the strikers, immediately went home and began to write notices to the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., requesting them not to receive or assist our delegates.

"Mr. Gompers, despite his knowledge of this city and the strike, evidently failed to learn that there was already a committee organized for the purpose of receiving and distributing funds, and Mr. Mills, his representative in this city, is either unaware of the same fact, or otherwise has knowingly allowed his name to be used as a representative of the strikers in this city. Mr. Mills has never been allowed or requested to solicit aid for or to represent the strikers in any capacity whatsoever."

The Standard says editorially: "The business of the city is becoming demoralized and uncertain. For the strikers, the prospect is simply more suffering. For the rest of the town it is more loss. Perhaps it is ungracious to say that the strike is a failure. It is not a success, and in all candor and in all sympathy for the men who have been struggling for what they hold to be their rights, it must be said that there is not one atom of reason to suppose that they can gain the point for which they are striving, even if they continue the strike for eight weeks more. The time has arrived when from some quarter should come immediate and positive steps for ending this strike."

There is more trouble among the trades-unions and the socialists. The last feature is a break in a workingmen's club, whose members have included a large number of socialists, and in whose rooms the socialists have held their weekly meetings. At a meeting of the members it was voted that after Sunday the meetings of the socialists in the clubroom must cease. The socialists, however, are not discouraged at this. They will hire a centrally located hall and meet by themselves, and with the increase in their numbers they expect better results from the break. The socialists have several times challenged the trades-unions to debate on matters pertinent to the strike, without acceptance. Now Thomas Stephenson, one of the most thoughtful of the operatives, offers to debate with any member of the local body of socialists, stipulating that the meeting shall take place after the end of the strike, and that the proceeds shall be given to St. Luke's hospital.

Doctrine of Militant Peace.

Washington, March 14.—In a sermon, to which the president was an attentive listener, Sunday, the Rev. Hugh Johnson said: "Secure from invasion, with inexhaustible wealth and resources, with a people full of martial spirit and able to put their millions of soldiers into the field, and cover the seas with battleships, what have we to fear from a bankrupt nation that cannot even subdue 20,000 or 30,000 ragged, ill-fed and poorly equipped Cuban insurgents; or from an alliance of France and all the Latin nations against us? Come the three corners of the world in arms, and we shall shock them."

Ambassador White's Denial.
London, March 14.—The Sunday Special publishes from its Berlin correspondent an interview with United States Ambassador White on the attitude of the United States toward Spain

Cutting-Made

Top Coats have no superiors at any of the numerous prices, but there is a point where economy and elegance meet, and you may rest assured of getting as much value in cloth trimmings and make as though you paid twice as much elsewhere. It's our special

\$15

Top Coat

Of our own design, and embodies all the elegance of twenty-five dollar garments in the way of cloth trimmings and make.

Special design covert cloths, Italian, serge or silk lined, with or without strap seams, short or medium length, and no new kink left out, that is found on the latest fashion plate.

And all for \$15.

C. H. Cutting & Co.

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Harnesses, Horse Clothing, Collars, Halters, REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

Ralph M. Dowlin
WHOLESALE REPAIR

Shoes and Rubbers
Of all styles for all ages
GYMNASIUM SHOES
121 Main Street.

9 cent jardiniers

AND ANOTHER bargain at thirty-nine—then others at 50—60—75 cents and up. For a few days while they last. And some hundreds of the 2 cent tumblers.

C. H. Mather.

An Exceptional Building Lot on Holden Street,

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES is offered at a very low figure. Right prices and right terms to the right party for desirable property on Glen avenue.

Harvey A. Gallup,
BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.
Every description of Insurance.

Just a word about Spring Suits and Overcoats--

THE TIME to order either is now. Everything is ready—tape-measure, shears, needle and thread. All await the word from you to begin work upon one of the many sorts of new Spring Goods which we are now showing.

**SUITS—15, 16, 18, 20, and \$25.
TROUSERS—3.50, 4, 5, 6, 7, and \$8.**

Made to order and perfect satisfaction guaranteed,

American Tailor, 31 Eagle St.

Money Back

Means different things in different places. It often means argument and unpleasantness—a fight for your rights.

Our idea of money back is money back. Not a word of argument, not a question, not a quiver.

"BENSON'S BEST" Flour is sold with this understanding, and out of 2,000 barrels sold only two have failed to please.

CITY CASH GROCERY,
Corner Main and Marshall. F. E. BENSON, Prop.

AT WILLIAMSTOWN

Mr. Lawrence's Ninth Season—To Build a Slaughter House—College Taxation Hearing—Political Gossip—Trouble From High Water.

Trouble From High Water.
A part of the embankment at the west end of the Walley dam gave way Saturday under the pressure of high water and caused considerable excitement among the families living in the Danforth tenement houses on the river bank some rods below. A pig pen owned by Michael Kelly was wrecked and the two pigs started down stream, but were snared with ropes and hauled ashore. The water came close to the houses and two families, those of Thomas Coon and Ed. Staves, moved out in the afternoon, fearing that the bank might be washed out and the houses go down. Mrs. Coon was sick and was taken to the house of Mrs. P. Kelly, near by. Mr. Van Steenburg, who occupied one of the threatened tenements, said he should not move till the danger became greater. Many gathered to watch the raging water and speculate on the probable outcome.

Successful Temperance Meeting.
The first guns in the annual campaign for no-liquor were fired Sunday by Volney D. Cushing of Bangor, Me., who spoke at the Congregational church in the morning and addressed a union meeting at the Methodist church in the evening. He was heard by large congregations and his addresses evidently made a deep impression. Mr. Cushing is an earnest and forceful speaker and he set forth an array of facts and arguments that were very convincing. The evils of the liquor traffic, especially in a town like this, were held up in a way to make them apparent to all and without doubt the meetings will result in materially strengthening the no-liquor sentiment here.

Political Gossip.
It is understood that W. B. Clark may not be a candidate for reelection as town clerk, an office which he has acceptably filled for many years, and among those who are mentioned for the office is George W. Nichols, the Spring street news dealer. Mr. Nichols' location is excellent and he would undoubtedly discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of all if elected. It is rumored that James McLean of South Williams-town thinks of taking the field as a candidate for selectman to run against G. W. Sweet, the member from that part of the town.

To Build a Slaughter House.
Fred Ruether is tearing down the old P. R. Cole sawmill and will build a slaughter house there. He put up a large quantity of ice last winter and is preparing to do a wholesale business in native beef. The slaughter house will be properly fitted up and cared for in a way that will prevent it from being a nuisance to anyone. The beef will be dressed there and cooled, and will then be wheeled to North Adams and local dealers. Mr. Ruether expects to have the establishment in running order in about six weeks.

College Taxation Hearing.
A hearing on the question of exempting college property from taxation will be given at the state house March 17 by the committee on taxation. This is a question in which Williamstown is specially interested and the college and town will be well represented. Hon. S. A. Hickox and Assessor C. D. Phelps will be among those who will advocate the taxation of certain college property.

For the Ninth Season.
J. W. Lawrence has been engaged as organist at Round Lake, N. Y., the coming season and will be there during July and August. This will make his ninth season as organist at that popular religious resort.

Mrs. M. M. Watkins has been seriously ill for two weeks and under the care of Dr. Hull. She is more comfortable than she was, but is not able to take much rest and is not gaining strength. It was at first thought her sickness was caused by a fall, but such was probably not the case. She seems to be suffering from a complication which is hard to understand.

At a meeting of the students of Williams college Friday evening Charles D. Makepeace, 1900, of West Barnstable, was elected assistant manager of the football team for next season. The plan to place the power of granting the "W" in the hands of a committee consisting of the manager, captain and alumni advisor of the association was voted down.

A recital was held at the home of J. W. Lawrence Saturday evening by his music pupils.

Some changes are being made in the choir seats in St. John's church in preparation for the new organ, which is expected to be in position and ready for use by Palm Sunday, April 3.

Benjamin Cook of West Superior, Wis., is visiting his father, C. B. Cook.

A regular meeting of the Cosmopolitan club will be held this evening.

The improvements in Ruether's block, which consist of converting the hall into sleeping rooms, are being rapidly pushed. The walls are ready for the second coat of plaster, which will be put on at once, and Mr. Ruether expects to have the rooms ready for use by April 1, when he will be prepared to do a hotel business. The carpenter work is done by Joseph Knell and the plastering by Joseph Walden.

The first session of the registrars was held in the police court room Saturday afternoon and a number of names were added to the voters' list.

William Madden, Frank Beebe and Thomas Welch spent Sunday in Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Rev. R. A. Robinson will exchange

pulpits with Rev. G. W. Andrews of Dalton next Sunday morning and evening.

General Agency.
Read the advertisement in another column. There's money in it.

Pyrocure.
An absolute cure for piles. A home remedy, endorsed by home people. North Adams druggists sell it.

A Great Surprise.
Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? If never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Price 25 and 50c.

Some Royal Presents.
Queen Mary, popularly known as "Bloody Mary," has not been pleasantly drawn for us by history, but certain records of the time when she was a young princess, occupying the dangerous position of doubtful heir to the throne of England, indicate that she was not without human kindness. Mr. Richard Davey, in his history of Mary Tudor, quotes from the princess' "private purse expenses." Mary had been forbidden to call the Princess Elizabeth by any title, but it is pleasant to note that she refers to her affectionately as "my little sister."

She sends her brother, afterward Edward VI, a frock which she had embroidered for him and gave her sister Elizabeth a cramoisie satin kirtle. Again, she sends a box with silver needlework in it for her "Sister Elizabeth," and also worked a cap for her baby brother and made his nurse, "Mother Jackson," a present of a bonnet and frontlets which cost 30 shillings.

Most singular among the gifts of the period, however, is that presented by Lady Lisle to Duke Philip of Bavaria after the duke had visited Lord Lisle at Calais.

"My lord," she writes to her spouse from Calais after Lisle and Duke Philip had set out for England, "I send you my toothpick. I thought to have given it to the duke while he was here, but it was not then at my hand. I send it to him because when he was here I did see him wear a pin to pick his teeth withal. And I pray you to show him that it has been mine these seven years."

A proprietorship in a toothpick of seven years' date would hardly be a recommendation nowadays.

She Knew the Town.

Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia has a sister famous all through the state for her remarkable brilliancy of mind and broad culture. Miss Goff possesses that rare quality of being able to appreciate a joke at her own expense.

The family home of the Goffs is in Clarksburg, a straggling city in the mountains of West Virginia not especially noted for anything except its muddy streets in winter.

Miss Goff is a frequent visitor to New York, and on one occasion she attended a reception at the house of a prominent bishop, given in honor of a clergyman who had recently accepted a charge in New York. It fell to Miss Goff's lot to entertain another equally prominent bishop whose diocese is one of the New England states and who grew enthusiastic in talking about the guest of honor. He dilated at length on his learning and oratory and closed his eulogium by saying:

"And you know, Miss Goff, the most remarkable thing about our friend is that he comes from a miserable little mudhole in West Virginia. Let me see. It is called"—and the bishop hesitated, trying to recall the place—"it is some place with a 'burg,'" the bishop finally added.

"Oh, yes," said Miss Goff, "Clarksburg! I live in that mudhole."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"The Greatest of These."

A genuine case of love of one little girl for another still smaller was seen on the east side a few days ago. A number of little girls were dancing gracefully and joyously in the street to the music of a hand organ played by an Italian. A reporter, who had listened and looked for some time with pleasure, called one girl to him, gave her a nickel and told her to give it to the musician. She sprang away joyfully to do it, but paused suddenly, hesitated and ran off to another girl, pathetic looking and weak. To this little thing she gave the 5 cent piece, resigning to another the pleasure of rewarding the organ grinder for the fun they were having. The tot ran up to him with the rosiest smile she had worn for a week and said, "Dere!"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Planets.

Professor James E. Keeler of the Alleghany observatory, in a lecture declared that he did not believe that any of the sun's satellites, except the earth, are inhabited, although there is a remote possibility in the cases of Venus and Mars. He said: "Nothing can be seen on the surface of Mercury and only vague markings on the surface of Venus. Of Venus we know nothing, except that it has a dense atmosphere. In the case of Mars the evidence is not yet sufficient. We may suppose that in time the larger planets will be fitted for supporting life as the earth is now."

Asking For What He Wanted.

Two little tots of Hudson were kneeling at their mother's knee saying the Lord's Prayer. The oldest one was repeating it after his mother, and when he reached the passage that reads, "Give us this day our daily bread," what was the mother's astonishment when the little tot exclaimed, "Hit him for a pig, Johnnie; hit him for a pig."—Sturgis (Mich.) Democrat.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

WILL THE ROTHSCHILDS TRY TO PREVENT OUR FIGHTING WITH SPAIN?

They Are Heavy Creditors of That Country and Would Lose Enormously if It Were Defeated—Enlistment of Soldiers—A New Publication.

NEW YORK, March 14.—[Special.]—Though put forth with considerable caution, it seems to be the general impression among moneyed men here that should settlement of the difficulty between the United States and Spain be effected, as has been suggested, by the payment of an indemnity advanced by British capitalists, most of the money will come out of the strong box of the Rothschilds. This notion on the part of financiers is flattering to the United States, since if it be correct the Rothschilds are certainly convinced of the strength of the United States as a power as well as of its importance as an industrial and financial field. It is not supposed, of course, that this payment would be made without exacting security from Spain, but it is fully believed, as was pointed out to the writer today, that the Rothschilds could much better afford to pay a large indemnity out of their own pockets, so to speak, than to suffer the loss that would be theirs in case of war between the two countries.

Spain's Debt to the Rothschilds.
Nobody knows with certainty just how much Spain owes the great family of financiers, but if the French loan be included the total cannot be much less, according to the best posted bankers in this city, than \$800,000,000. This is a truly stupendous sum, the real significance of which the human mind can hardly grasp. It is so great, in fact, that its loss might overthrow even the Rothschilds, though their aggregate wealth is so enormous as to beggar any adjective that might be applied to it and was estimated at \$1,000,000,000 years ago.

Bearing this in mind, it is not at all difficult to believe that the Rothschilds are today making every effort in their power to prevent war. Indeed, they have always been understood to be on the side of peace, though always ready to lend largely to nations wishing to arm themselves more heavily, since heavy armament is the surest guarantee of peace.

Had the Rothschilds been successful in their efforts in 1870 there is no question whatever that peace would have been preserved between France and Prussia, and there is a story that just before the breaking out of hostilities the head of the Rothschilds' Paris branch paid a long visit to Napoleon, during which such representations were made by the banker and such assurances given by the emperor that the financier went away quite light hearted and firmly convinced that the danger was over with. But woman proved herself more powerful than finance on that occasion, as she often has before and since. Baron Rothschild had hardly got clear of the palace before the empress had succeeded in undoing all his work and war was shortly declared.

Regarding the probability of war the bankers of New York are saying today as little as possible. They all understand as well as the rest of us that the destruction of the Maine is only an exciting incident in the present situation, and that the question of war or peace between this country and Spain may not perhaps be solved by the payment of dollars.

Recruiting Going on Rapidly.

Meanwhile the enlistment of men for the army is going along rapidly at the little recruiting office on Third avenue in the borough of Manhattan, and two branch offices are soon to be opened, one in Brooklyn and one in Jersey City.

Recruits for the two new artillery regiments are taken as well as for the army in general at the Third avenue station, but only those of superior physique are accepted to handle the big guns. An educational test is also applied to those who would join the artillery, though not a very severe one. The ability to read and write and the knowledge of arithmetic as far as common and decimal fractions being the only mental attainments required. These are necessary in order that the men may be able to read the range tables and the wind gauges and to make the mathematical calculations requisite to the aiming of a big piece of ordnance. The extra physical requirements include superior eyesight and greater weight of body.

Wasn't Accepted After All.

Some interest was aroused a few days ago in the case of the Rev. Thomas A. Derrick, pastor of a Unitarian church in Rochester, who offered himself at the New York station for enlistment. He said to the sergeant that he desired to enter the artillery and was regarded by that officer as a genuine acquisition to Uncle Sam's forces, since he not only passed the mental examination satisfactorily, but was of excellent physique and in perfect health besides.

The sergeant, however, mistook the young preacher's laudable desire to become a soldier and suggested to him that he visit David's island, where he would be assigned for training, to see how he liked the place and the duties he would be obliged to perform as a gunner before the enlistment papers were made out. Next day the man returned, declared himself quite satisfied and hastened the making out of the papers. Then he went back to David's island, fully convinced that he was about to begin a term of service under Uncle Sam. But it was not to be so, for in a conversation between one of the officers and the clerical recruit it leaked out that he was married, and as the regulations of the army provide that no married man may enlist, he was promptly, though honorably discharged. I have not learned whether he has decided to return to the pulpit or not.

New Publication.

One of the most interesting new publications of the year is "The Universe," the first issue of which was turned off by the press last week. It is a weekly "illustrated" newspaper for young people and busy men and women, and is put out most attractively in bound form with paper covers and small pages. Its news summary is entitled "Present Day History" and is conducted by the editor, Mrs. G. H. Rosenfeld, who was the original editor of "The Great Round World."

This summary is admirably done. Naturally the Maine incident receives more attention than one piece of news would ordinarily deserve, yet the whole story is compressed into what would be less than two columns of an ordinary newspaper, and there is plenty of room for adequate mention of every really important news item of the previous week.

The new paper is handsomely printed, and the pictures really first-class.

It's Near Enough to Spring.

to be thinking of your spring clothes. If you had any left over from last year, now is the time to get them out, look them over to see what they need in the way of cleaning and repairing, and bring them in, so that they may be ready when you want them. We are experts in our line and can make old clothes that you have given up as hopeless look almost like new.

GEORGE H. PAIR, 3 Bank St.

Lincoln's Care in the Use of Words.

In the opinion of the judges and practitioners with whom Lincoln was associated during his quarter of a century at the bar his most prominent characteristic was his rare faculty for detecting and disclosing the controlling point in a legal battle. But not less than this was his clear, full, orderly and accurate statement of a case, always so fair and logical that it was often said that after Lincoln had summed up the important facts in a controversy there was but little occasion for argument on either side. He habitually employed at the bar the same care and skill in the use of words and the expression of ideas which he so often afterward exhibited when called to a higher field of labor, instances of which are seen in all his state papers and in the changes for the better which he made in the writings of his scholarly secretary of state, particularly in the correspondence relative to the Trent affair, which probably averted a war with England. A fine example of the grandeur of his diction is to be found in his Gettysburg address, which has a permanent place in the literature of the world.

He thought vigorously and thoroughly, but did not speak quickly. In reality his hesitation was only the result of his great care always to know his ground. His habit was before speaking or acting to deliberately look through, around and beyond every fact, statement or proposition involved and subject it to his wonderful powers of perception and analysis. This required time, but it made him successful in every important undertaking. While he thought much, he could not truthfully be called a great reader. He knew thoroughly the works of Coke, Blackstone, Stephen, Chitty, Starkey and later Greenleaf's "Evidences" and Story's "Equity." He gave but little time to searching for precedents or studying what is called case law.—James L. King in North American Review.

A Barnato Story.

It is said that when Barney Barnato gave a picnic at the opening of the Johannesburg waterworks he related an incident that had happened to him in London some time before. A seedy looking man, describing himself as a journalist, called on him one day and offered to cut out from papers, etc., all the complimentary things said about Mr. Barnato. The genial man of millions saw that the man was "down on his luck" and engaged him on the spot at a salary of £15 per month. This was quite characteristic of Barney's sudden and irresponsible freaks. At the end of six months the man, who had been paid monthly, again called on Mr. Barnato and presented a huge bundle of clippings from newspapers, asking whether he should continue the work. "No," replied Barney, "but I will engage you for six months at the same salary to cut out all the nasty things you can find said about me." Another six months elapsed, and once more the indefatigable paper clipper turned up and reported his work to be finished. "Well," asked Barney, "where are the results of your work?" Here Barney assumed his gravest aspect as he repeated the man's reply: "I have not been able to bring them in. There are two cardinals outside."—Westminster Budget.

Be Natural!

If a woman cannot secure a young man for a life mate by being herself, living her natural life, she would be far better off to remain single to the end of her days. The cloak of deception universally worn by young women as well as young men during courtship cannot be continued through married life when together. The strain would be too great and the mask must and is thrown off and trouble begins. Each one finds that the other is not what he or she seemed to be. What she or he in reality was would be just what some other young man or woman would want, for there is a Jack for every Jill. When deception, lying or false swearing is resorted to for material gain, it brings in its train its own punishment every time.—Philadelphia Times.

How to Stop Sneezing and Coughing.

Most of us have no doubt experienced the discomforts of being seized with a fit of coughing or sneezing at the most inconvenient times and places, and it is not usually supposed that any exercise of the will power can be made efficient in checking either a cough or a sneeze. Dr. Brown-Sequard, however, in one of his lectures said that coughing can be stopped by pressing on the nerves of the lips in the neighborhood of the nose. Sneezing may be stopped by the same means. Pressing in the neighborhood of the ear may stop coughing. Pressing very hard on the top of the mouth is also a means of stopping coughing.

A Man Eating Canal.

Perhaps the greatest waste of human life ever recorded was caused by the cutting of a canal in China. The work was begun in 1825, and though the canal was 23 miles long, 80 feet wide and 12 feet deep and passed through forests and marshes it was finished in six weeks from its beginning. No fewer than 20,000 men worked at it day and night, and 7,000 died of fatigue.

One Instance.

"Our proud name has never been humbled in the dust," said Miss Parvenoo.

"Oh, yes, it has, Sally!" said the inconvenient and objectionable old friend of the family. "I remember it happenin' 40 years ago, when the wind blowed down the sign off your grandfather's shoe shop."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Broke.

Black—Mrs. Greene accuses her husband of cruel and inhuman treatment.

Brown—That's right. It is a custom of his to get two or three of his coat buttons hanging and his vest badly soiled in front so that the women will think Mrs. Greene is to blame and talk about her awfully.—Boston Transcript.

NOTICE.

All children attending the Public or Parochial Schools in North Adams, Mass. not having been successfully vaccinated will be required to be so vaccinated on or before April 1, 1898.—See Sec. 3, Chap. 515, Acts of 1894.

All children attending the Kindergarten Schools must be successfully vaccinated before the opening of the fall term of school.

F. D. STAFFORD, M. D., EDWARD VADNAIS, WM. B. ARNOLD, Board of Health, J. A. BOURGTON, Agent.

Take Care Of That Cold!

Neglect Will Surely Lead to Consumption or Pneumonia.

Absolutely Safe for Children.

A LITTLE PILL PREVENTS A BIG ILL

Dr. Frost's "No-La-Grippe."

The Leading Specific for the Cure of Colds, Influenza, La Grippe and the Prevention of Pneumonia and Consumption.

Your Life May Depend on Having a Bottle Handy.

A 25c bottle just fits the vest pocket, and contains 50 per cent. more pellets than any other for the money. At all live druggists.

TO RENT.

Two Houses on Church Street, with Modern Improvements.

Inquire of W. B. ARNOLD, 3 Boland Building.

FOR SALE.

My Shoe Factory on Lincoln and Grant streets.

Also Cottage.

The price is low and easy terms will be given.

Apply to—H. T. CADY.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

RUPTURE SURE CURE
Book Free.
S. J. BURMAN, Rupture Specialist, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Steam Carpet Cleaning

Carpets taken up, cleaned, and relaid at short notice. Try our STEAMING PROCESS—it makes them look like new. Old carpets remodeled. Custom Laundry and Bed Renovating a specialty.

W. R. CLARK & SON,
5 Brooklyn St. Telephone 104-4
Orders left at Blanchard's Dye House Eagle St. will get prompt attention.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular meetings of the Board of Health will be held at their office in City Hall every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Office hours of the Agent of the Board of Health from 10.30 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1.30 until 3 p. m.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having residences in the city must clear the sidewalks in front of their residences of snow and ice within 18 hours of the time of snow fall or ice formation. Neglect to comply with this order will make any offender subject to the law's penalty. By order of COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

COASTING NOTICE.

The commissioner of public works, J. H. Emigh, has set aside the following streets on which coasting will be permitted: Hall, Meadow, Lawrence avenue, East Brooklyn, Walnut, south of corner, East Main, east of Kemp avenue and Dover street.

J. H. EMIGH, Commissioner of Public Works

NOTICE.

The Commissioner of Public Works will be at his office each week day from 1.30 to 3 p. m.

J. H. EMIGH, Commissioner of Public Works

LADIES Who Have Used Them

Recommend as the BEST DR. KING'S Star Crown Brand

PENNYROYL PILLS.

Immediate relief, no danger, no pain. Used for years by leading physicians. Pleasant to take. A trial will convince you of their intrinsic value. No case of suppression. Send ten cents for sample and book. All druggists or by mail \$1.00 box. KING MEDICINE CO., Box 1930, BOSTON, MASS.

FOR Medicinal Uses

Every well regulated household should have on hand for emergencies a quantity of—

Pure Unadulterated Whisky.

There is so much adulteration in these goods that the only safe way is to buy from a reliable dealer. We have goods that are absolutely pure and which cannot be excelled for quality, smoothness and age. Finest Domestic and Imported Whisky for the family table or the sick room. Orders Promptly Filled.

John Barry
Holden Street.

Life Insurance

If you would avoid the increasing cost of the old-fashioned post mortem assessment plan as well as the excessive cost of Old Line Insurance, insure with the

Greenfield

LIFE ASSOCIATION.
Greenfield, Mass. Policy contracts are liberal, concise and just.

E. A. HALL, Pres. H. O. EDGERTON, Sec.

Good Homes and Splendid Investments.

Among the bargains I have for sale I would call particular attention to the following: 8-room house and 1 acre of land on Richview avenue.

3 new houses on Ashland street, one a two-tenement house. Good lots on Ashland and Davenport sts.; no grading or filling. Several other desirable improvements in other parts of the city.

E. J. CARY, Real estate bought and sold.

NORTH ADAMS

Savings Bank

Established 1848. 73 Main St.

adjoining Adams National bank. Business hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., Saturday till 6 p. m.

President, A. C. Houghton, Treasurer, V. A. Whitaker; Vice-Presidents, William Burton, G. L. Rice, W. H. Gaylord; Trustees, A. C. Houghton, William Burton, G. L. Rice, W. A. Gallup, J. S. Whitson, H. T. Cady, C. H. Cutting, V. A. Whitaker, W. H. Gaylord, W. E. Sperry, Arthur Robinson, N. L. Millard, P. A. Wilsonson.

Board of Investment, G. L. Rice, W. L. Gay-676, F. A. Wilsonson.

Pyrocure Cures Piles!

HOW ARE YOU TO BELIEVE IT? If you have suffered from this annoying complaint, you have heard this promised before. Probably tried countless remedies, all with the same result—disappointment. Try one more.

Try Pyrocure--

It has been successful in curing some of the most obstinate cases on record, and hundreds of local people have given it their endorsement. We do not know of a case which it has not at least benefitted. Of how many other remedies can this be said? PYROCURE is purely vegetable and entirely harmless.

Read What Others Say of It.

WILBRAHAM, MASS., Feb. 12, 1898.

The Pyrocure Co.

Gentlemen: It is with great pleasure that I speak of the great virtues of PYROCURE. I have used one bottle of it and found relief that neither doctors nor other medicines had given me from an aggravated case of piles. I should be very sorry to be without it. For burns and flesh wounds it has proved most efficacious, and I take great pleasure in recommending it to the general public.

Yours truly, FAYETTE NICHOLS.

STAMFORD, VT., Feb. 23, 1898.

Messrs. Houghton & Wilmarth.

Gentlemen: In the few months that PYROCURE has been among our family remedies it has more than once brought speedy relief to our children after other remedies have failed to relieve catarrhal affections and annoying coughs resulting from colds. We simply bathed the parts affected. A neighbor suffering from piles to whom we gave PYROCURE reported immediate relief. It is with pleasure that I give this unsolicited testimonial to the merits of PYROCURE.

F. O. WINANS, Pastor of the Stamford M. E. Church.

For Sale at

NORTH ADAMS: Wilson House Drug Store, Rice's Drug Store and Hastings' Drug Store. ADAMS: Thompson's, Mole's and Riley's Drug Stores. WILLIAMSTOWN: Severance's and Chamber's Drug Stores, and A. E. Hall's Store. NORTH POWNAL: S. L. Smith's Store. WILMINGTON: Ware's Store, C. H. Parmelee.

The Pyrocure Co.

North Adams, Mass.

The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at four o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$6 a year.
WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.

BY THE
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Manager.
FROM
THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANK STREET,
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of sin awaits me
in the other world; but this I do know;
that I never was so mean as to despise a
man because he was poor, because he was
ignorant, or because he was black.
—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The latest telegraphic dispatches from
all parts of the world are received exclu-
sively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour
of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."
From the Seal of the city of North Adams.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 14, '98.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT
are the best business men in this commu-
nity. Their advertisements are worth
reading, and they are the firms with
whom to trade most advantageously.

Communications on live topics are
solicited by THE TRANSCRIPT. They
must be signed (not necessarily for pub-
lication) and be brief, to insure printing.

A Talk on Advertising.
MONDAY, March 14, 1898.
There is no mystery about writ-
ing successful advertising. Say
what you would say in talking over
the counter, and if you care to illu-
minate the ad, with a little humor,
well and good. But what people
look most for in an ad, are cold,
hard, money-saving facts.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Despite the war talk and war possi-
bilities business is gaining. That is the
report of the business agencies. Railway
earnings are increasing; more gold is
coming in than is needed; money is no-
where stringent; foreign exports continue
enormous. Wheat exports are three
times what they were in 1897; all kinds of
exports are a fourth more in amount than
a year ago. The iron market continues
very brisk, the demand and the product
exceeding all precedent. Iron and steel
are not only in demand for war materials
but for railroad and structural purposes.
Shipments of boots and shoes from the
East have been for the past week 18 per
cent, and for the year 14.5 per cent, ahead
of last year, much ahead of all previous
records. Purchases are the largest ever
known, in some lines covering the pro-
duction for five or six months. Prices are
generally about 1 per cent. below last
year, while leather is 4 per cent. higher.
The woolen market continues dull, with
little demand for goods. Cotton goods
are in steady demand with prices stable.
Failures for last week were one-third
less in amount involved than a year ago;
in manufacturing lines less than half of
what they were in 1897.

The report comes from Boston that
Hon. John F. Fitzgerald will have to
fight hard to get a re-nomination for con-
gress this year. After Sunday night's
eloquent and forceful and patriotic speech
the brilliant young congressman can have
the solid support of North Adams.

And now it has been discovered that
the main street pavement "roars." As if
that were strange. In view of the con-
tinued abuse that piece of work has
suffered it is no wonder that the very stones
do rise in mutiny. The pavement is just
talking back and it's no more than fair
that it should.

The Albany Journal one of the really
great papers of the country gives signs
of its prosperity in the necessity of putting
in a new and larger press. The new
printing machine has the capacity of
24,000 eight or ten page papers an hour.
May the influence and circulation of the
Journal continue to expand.

Maj. William O. Howe is the California
veteran who became so disgusted with
both political parties, or rather so self-
righteous and egotistical, that he sent to
the President his resignation as a citizen
of this country. We wonder how the
major feels in the light of the events of
the past week. Not that he is of any
consequence nor that he will be missed,
but as an evidence of the reciprocity of
affection upon the nation's part, we sug-
gest that, if the major still feels that he
wants to remove to a warmer and more
congenial spot, he be taken out and shot
for high treason.

An editor and a poet fought a duel
recently in Rome. They used words and
the poet's jugular was severed, while the
editor was unscratched. That's the way
it goes. The poet lacks business judgment.
The shoemaker should stick to his
last, and the poet to his rhymes. Had
the recently deceased gone at the editor
with a spring poem instead of a satire, I
could doubtless have attended the editor's
funeral. The pen is mightier than the
sword, and the poet who forsakes "Beau-
tiful Snow" or "Come, Gentle Spring" for
a; words does not know his business.
What fools t! e mortals be.

It seems strange that office holders do
not learn one lesson—that of early ap-
pointments to offices which are within
their province to fill. A case in point is
the vacant deputy sheriff's position in
North Adams. Sheriff Fuller could save
himself a lot of annoyance and save the
various aspirants for the position much
trouble and worry if immediately after
Mr. Moloney's funeral he had announced
his choice of a successor. Such early
announcements always forestall the feel-

ing which sharp rivalry develops. Of
course it is presumed, as in the instance
cited, that the appointing power is
thoroughly acquainted with local con-
ditions and knows the relative fitness of
men. Early appointments of unobjection-
able men are the more satisfactory in the
long run.

The vote in the house, 311 to 0, and in
the senate without a word of debate, 76
to 0, giving the President discretionary
power to apply any part of \$30,000,000 as
he may think fit before next January to
national defence, is the most impressive
display of hearty unity and unflinching
patriotism that has been made by this or
any other country for many years.
That it will prevent hostilities,
remarks Dun's Review, is not certain, but
the course of markets proves that it is
clearly thought probable in other coun-
tries as in this. The financial powers of
Europe, which are able to starve into
peacefulness almost any government, may
not be able to restrain a mob in Madrid
or Havana, but will strain every nerve to
keep the peace if they can. It is most
gratifying that no industry or branch of
business shows any restriction or hin-
drance, but some have been rapidly gain-
ing for the week and month.

Plumbing Succeeds Slumming.
Not slumming, but plumbing, is the
latest and most fashionable diversion.
The plumbing does not consist in laying
or repairing the pipes and mains, but in
inspecting and criticising them. There is,
of course, a guide or leader who first picks
out some houses where things are peculiar-
ly defective and who then pilots the party
about, pointing out how dreadfully unhy-
gienic it all is. Most of the inspecting
crowd probably know no more about it
when they are through than when they
began, but the diversion has the air of be-
ing philanthropic, not to say scientific,
and it is certainly novel. There was a
"plumbing party" on hand yesterday. It
was made up of the rank and file of the
New York Household Economic associa-
tion, none of the important members be-
ing present, and it left the Palace of In-
dustry at 8 o'clock. About 20 women were
in the crowd and it was in charge of Mr.
Charles F. Wingate. As the one man and
the whole crowd of women made their
way along the streets it was interesting to
observe the stares and the comments of the
passersby who were not yet familiar with
the plumbing party. Not until the new
diversion becomes more common may we
expect the general public to be calms to
it. The party tackled a house on East
Sixty-third street and proceeded to exam-
ine its drains. Mr. Wingate was very par-
ticular to point out the importance of the
right sort of traps, and the women were
soon converted to his opinion. The ques-
tions the women asked were remarkable
and varied. They ranged all the way from
queries as to the proper size for butlers'
pantries to interrogations concerning the
high price of putty in New Orleans. Mr.
Wingate was both patient and painstaking,
however, and tried his best to make
everything clear. There is no doubt, too,
that the new diversion contains much of
practical value to those who enter into it
in the proper spirit. The slumming party
was nothing more than a gratification of
curiosity. The plumbing party provides a
capital object lesson in that most impor-
tant field—domestic science.—New York
Sun.

To the charitable institutions which owe
their existence to musicians and their wills
—as in the instances of Rossini, Meyer-
beer, Verdi and many more—is now to be
added the new Asylum for Homeless
Children and its coterie founded by the
late Leo Delibes, the eminent French com-
poser, through the careful observance of
his wishes by his widow, Mme. Delibes-
Denain. The establishment, formally ac-
cepted by the municipality of the city of
Paris, represents a great boon. It offers,
with its endowment, a gift of about \$40,-
000. The building is a perfectly appointed
one in the suburb Clichy-la-Garenne, and it
shelters already many of its little pension-
ers and guests. It is a pleasant thought
in hearing "Lakmé" sung, or in being en-
tertained with the "Coppelia" of the com-
poser's best scores. The performances
have kept little Parisians from brutality,
vice, disease and the streets.—Harper's
Weekly.

Foreign English.
The following notice is displayed in a
hotel in Norway: "Bath! First class bath.
Can anybody get. Tushbath. Warm and
cold. Tub bath and shower bath. At any
time. Except Saturday. By two hours
forbore." And this is the notice that was
posted up recently in an art exhibition
in Tokyo: "Visitors are requested at
the entrance to show tickets for inspection.
Tickets are charged 10 cents and 10 cents
for the special and common respectively.
No visitor who is mad or intoxicated is al-
lowed to enter in, if any person found in
shall be claimed to retire. No visitor is al-
lowed to carry in with himself any parcel,
umbrella, stick and the like kind, except
his purse, and is strictly forbidden to take
within himself dog, or the same kind of
beasts. Visitor is requested to take good
care of himself from thievish."

Chocolate Fudding.
To one-fourth of a pound of grated
chocolate allow a heaped tablespoonful
of flour. Put the mixture into a suitable
saucepan and stir the contents to a paste,
adding gradually about three-quarters
of a pint of cream. Meantime beat 4
eggs, one after the other, with nearly 4
ounces of butter (previously beaten to a
cream). Add this to the mixture in the
saucepan, sweeten and flavor to taste.
Put it into a buttered mold and boil in
water for 1½ hours in a double boiler.

Headaches, Heartburn

Blood Was Impure and Face
Covered with Pimples

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gives Relief
and Imparts Strength.

"I was subject to severe headaches
and had attacks of heartburn. My blood
became very impure and my face was full
of pimples. My sister advised me to take
Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it has
done me wonderful good. It gives me
life and energy and seems to make new
blood. After eating, I have had a very
disagreeable feeling and was dizzy and
faint. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it
completely relieved me in a very short
time. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives me
strength and good health and I am very
thankful that I have become acquainted
with its merits." L. L. TOWNES, New-
buryport, Mass.

Hood's Sarsa-
parilla
Is the best—the One True Blood Purifier.
All druggists, \$1, six for \$5. Get Hood's.
Hood's Pills are the only pills to take
with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NO HELP FROM SPAIN.

Will Not Supply Spain With the
Sinews of War.

END OF CUBA'S WOES IN SIGHT.

Walter Wellman Predicts the Speedy So-
lution of Our Quarrel With Spain—The
Influence of Spain's Bondholders Is All
Against War.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—[Special.]—It
looks now as if an end to the woes of poor
Cuba might be reached in a very short
time, perhaps in 60 days. The great na-
tions of Europe are taking a hand in the
affair. Not openly, not by means of ultimatum
or notes which form records, but by the
secret and insidious and powerful means
of diplomatic intercourse. Europe wants
no war between Spain and the United
States. The reason is obvious, though
containing many phases. The first and
most important of these is that after
Spain has waged war upon the United
States, and lost, as she surely will lose if
she tries it, Spain will be in the throes of
a revolution. I have heretofore pointed
out this fact to the readers of these dis-
patches. It is emphasized by the attitude
of foreign governments during the last
week. If Spain makes war and loses, with
the bitterness and desperation of defeat
will come an upheaval of the whole social
and political fabric of that kingdom.
More likely than not a republic will suc-
ceed the empire, and this sort of an up-
heaval is precisely the object lesson which
no European nation wants to have afforded
its own people.

Europe's interest in maintaining peace
between America and Spain is keen. There
is, in addition to the consideration just
stated, the commercial point of view.
No one can foresee what disastrous out-
come of commerce will come if war breaks out.
Besides, once let the dogs of war be
between the United States and Spain, once
redde the seas with blood, and the states-
man does not live who is farsighted enough
to see the outcome. The peace of the
whole world might be broken. Then there
is the money stake. Hundreds of millions
of Spanish bonds are held by bankers and
their clients in France, England, Germany
and other nations. The French are be-
lieved to be the heaviest holders of Cuban
securities. War between Spain and Amer-
ica means virtual forfeiture of all these
loans. Spain would not only lose Cuba,
but she would probably go to pieces her-
self. She could not pay, and Cuba would
not.

Bankers Cry Halt.
At the foot of every throne in Europe
sits a banker. In every European cabinet
great banking houses have their representa-
tives. They are often able to formulate
policies, they are always able to mold
them one way or another. The bankers
are against war and they have issued their
command that there must be peace. If
Spain breaks the peace, she does so at her
peril. She can expect no war loan. The
bankers have gone as far as they will go.
They will not give Spain money with
which to ruin herself. The very best they
could hope for in case of a disastrous Span-
ish-American war would be a pittance of
5 or 10 cents on the dollar. For this rea-
son peace is imperative, unless Spain loses
her head, unless her statesmen become so
wild and without that they are willing to
plunge their country into the very vortex
of bankruptcy, ruin, failure, humiliation,
anarchy, revolution. In the opinion of the
best informed men here in Washington
they will not do it.

The best barometer of war or peace is
the quotation of Spanish bonds in the Eu-
ropean markets. When Spanish bonds de-
cline, the situation is growing more seri-
ous. When they are steady, no new dan-
gers threaten. When they are up, differ-
enties are disappearing. Perhaps the house
of Rothschild has more to say about decid-
ing the question of war or peace than
Prime Minister Sagasta himself. The
Rothschilds not only know what is going
on in the most secret councils of the Mad-
rid government, but they are able to is-
sue their ultimatums as to what shall or
shall not be done. Moreover, they know
how to pull the wires that set the govern-
ments of France and England in motion,
and to produce diplomatic pressure upon
Spain to keep the peace. This, according
to information received here of an appar-
ently trustworthy character, is precisely
what has happened.

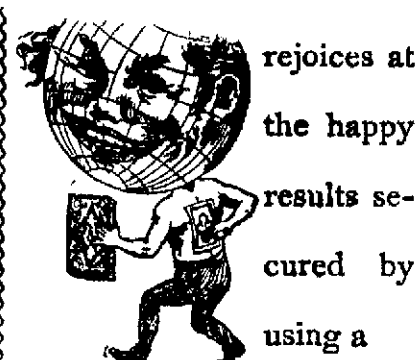
I do not mean to say that the bankers of
Paris and London are able absolutely to
control the question of war or peace, but
they will come very near it. An extra-
ordinary situation, an accident, the firing of
a gun by a headstrong officer, might bring
on war without a desire or the intention
of either government. But such causes
aside, I find the best balanced and most
thoroughly informed public men of Wash-
ington convinced that there will be no war.

Our Policy.
They say the United States desires only
that which is right and proper. It is not
the intention of the United States to seek
Cuba for itself. It is not a selfish policy
that controls this government. We are led
to intervention solely for the purpose of
saving thousands upon thousands of hu-
man lives, to relieve the world of a plague
spot, to rid ourselves of an annoyance that
has become intolerable. The world looks
on and approves. It sympathizes with our
efforts as it applauds the patience which
we have shown in the past. The greater
the crisis the more restraint is put upon
Spain by the governments of the old world,
the more the bondholders, both directly
and indirectly, for all these reasons
they are able to influence, point the finger
of warning at Spain and command her not
to break the peace.

Spain is today the most harassed and
unfortunate country on the face of the
earth. Poor China's lot is enviable com-
pared to hers, for the Chinese are a people
without the keen pride and sense of honor
which mark the Spanish people. Yet
Spain is falling almost as low as China
and becoming a ward of civilization. She is
virtually in chancery today, being guided
by self-appointed friends and by creditors
who are anxious to save her from herself.
She has not reached that state of help-
lessness in which the powers openly interfere
with her independence and seize her terri-
tory and command her to do this or that,
but this stage will come if she goes to war
with America. She will become a derelict
or fall in fragments. For all these reasons
it is pretty safe to conclude the chances of
war between Spain and the United States
are only as two in ten, and that whatever
else happens Cuba is sure to escape from
the clutches of Spain. That Cuba will
gain her independence, or something
equivalent to it, is almost certainly writ-
ten in the book of fates.

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quickest Muscular Rheumatism, Lum-
bago, Backache, Spinal and Kidney
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cost in some cases. Spring
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after exposure to cold or wet will
drive away the chills and start the
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ALFORD

has some new bargains this week!

A double tenement house in the
fifth ward. Large lot, \$3200.

A new 10 room house, 8 minutes
from postoffice, well built, in good re-
pair, modern improvements, Simmons
boiler. Will sell for \$4,000.

A neat little cottage of six rooms,
in good location, \$2,400.

Farm in Southern Berkshire, 175
acres, timber 115, tillage 60: Colon-
ial house, 8 rooms, suitably shaded
by locust trees, running water at
house and barn, small tenement house
on property, within easy distance of
market, price low.

A large double house, with vacant
lot adjoining. Will be sold sepa-
rately or together. Bargain.

A large double tenement house in

good condition, 5 minutes' walk from
Main street, \$6,000.

A seven-room house with large lot.
Cheap at \$2,750.

A fine building lot, 66 ft front by
150 ft deep.

A double tenement house that
rents for \$19.00 per month that can
be bought for \$2,500.

A nine room house on the line of
the electric railway, west, small barn,
one acre of land \$8000.

New six-room cottage, just com-
pleted, steam heat, hot and cold
water, \$3000.

A large four-tenement house
within short distance of Main Street,
a good investment.

Lot 50x120, price \$300.

A choice piece of residence prop-

erty in the 5 ward, large house
pleasant surroundings. Not many
of this kind for sale, \$9000.

\$5000. for a modern 8 room house
in the Normal School district, hot
air, Lot 66 x 152.

Another one that I can sell for
\$4000, has 8 rooms and bath, heated
by hot air. Lot 57 x 186.

A small house on the line of the
electric road, South, about one-half
acre of land, \$1500.

A farm of about 100 acres on the
"Notch Road," one-half timber, bal-
ance meadow and pasture. No house,
one barn, \$1800.

Large building lot, fronting on two
streets, will divide it if purchaser
desires.

If you have a home at
West End
Park...
you will have the satisfaction of
knowing that there is nothing
better to be had for the money.

Farm of fifty acres, about two and
one-half miles from North Adams,
house 12 rooms, \$3000.

I have one nice near-by lot that
somebody will be sure to want this
spring, but it will be a great deal
safer to buy it now if you are looking
for that sort of a purchase. It is 65
feet front by 140 feet deep, and can
be bought for \$2500.

There are still remaining on Rich-
mond Hill, some very desirable lots
which will be sold as heretofore at
low prices and on easy terms. For
nearby lots these are cheaper than
anything in the city, and will prove
a good investment for the modest
home-builder, \$300, 400 and 500.

The lots on the Sherman property,
on the line of the electric road, west,
are for many reasons considered very
choice. They are on high ground,
facing south, affording one of the
finest views in this valley, and are
large, being 75x200. There are five
lots remaining on the north side of
the street, five having already been
sold.

There are twenty lots on what is
known as the Harlow Green property
on West Main street, opposite the
Fair Grounds. \$350 buys a good
one.

On the new State Road, opposite
the Brayton school, there are
some very desirable low price lots, as

well as on West Main street, adjoin-
ing Brown & O'Connor's store.
Plans and prices on applica-

A new 2-tenement house, rents for
\$16 50 per month and the price is
\$1900. This property can be bought
on easy terms if desired.

A double tenement house in good
location easily worth \$3500 and I
will sell it at that figure.

A new six-tenement house, fully
occupied and renting for \$648 per
annum and can be bought for \$5000
is a good investment.

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the oldest and best of Massachusetts
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THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE AMATEUR ATHLETE

Rise and Progress of the National Association.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The activity now being displayed by the Amateur Athletic union is the outcome of the pecuniary results of the registration of athletes which has been in operation for the past year. Up to that change the career of the A. A. U. had not been the brilliant one anticipated by its originators. It started off well, but had the misfortune to begin on a falling market and at a time when

officers of the union made a special trip to meet delegates from the objecting clubs. The result of the conference was not at all satisfactory, and the breach is getting still wider. What the final result will be has yet to be determined. If the basketball men organize as an association, then the union will have to recognize its right to govern its own sport, just as it has done in the case of other sports and very recently in the matter of the New York City Military League of Athletics. The regimental athletic organizations became restive under certain restrictions of the union and organized an association of their own, which the union at first took no notice of. As it soon became too strong to overthrow, the only thing to do was to recognize its rights, and this was done.

Not content with taking charge of basketball ball, the union has lately proceeded to assert control over amateur billiards, stating that it did so because it purposed fostering the game in its clubs, but it is not a question of fostering the game so much as registering even the few men who play the game in one or two tournaments. Maurice Daly has for several years permitted an amateur tournament to be held in his rooms in New York city, and the start was made with his affair, he being advised that all would be disqualified who did not become registered, and he obtained a permit for the tournament. It must be evident to every one that billiards is not a game which can come under the head of athletics. It is no more an athletic exercise than whist, chess or any similar pastime. The excuse that it is necessary to keep billiards clean of professionalism is one that will not appeal to any one conversant with the game, and the only object would seem to be the obtaining of



JOHN W. KELLY JR.



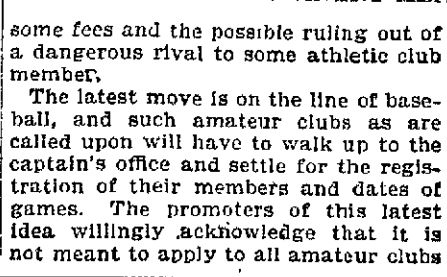
JAMES F. SULLIVAN.



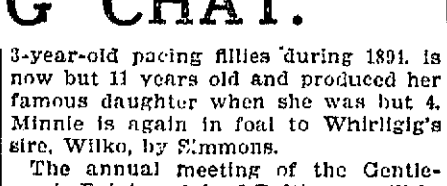
LUTHER GULICK, M.D.



HARRY McMILLAN.



EDWARD E. BABB.



JAMES WATSON.

because the field is too large to cover even in the vicinity of New York, but it will be enforced in all cases where it is considered necessary. Doubtless this is meant to apply to the clubs which have been the recognized exponents of amateur baseball near New York, such as the Orange, Elizabeth and others approaching that class. These clubs are recognized as amateur organizations only among the baseball men, for it is well known that in some cases at least there is a money consideration for services. Against such combinations of players the teams of the athletic clubs proper have no chance, and the general opinion is that one of the main objects of the new move is to cripple or bar out the clubs which have been so far recognized as amateur clubs and get a championship for a poorer club.

An association which was actuated solely by a desire to keep down elements of professionalism would see to it that its own nest was clean before it attempted to clean any others, yet we find that the union believes in encouraging the training table and the practical keeping of athletes by clubs. Recent investigations of the records of certain athletes showed that there was no desire to keep down this class of professionalism, and all on trial have been whitewashed on charges of certain offenses, while the athletic "stable" business has been fully recognized as purely amateur. The very men who voted to permit of this keeping of athletes, just as professional pedestrians are kept in England, privately denounce the method, but when it comes to a vote dare not offend by so voting. Far different has been the recent action of the Intercollegiate Athletic association, the rules committee of which will propose at the ensuing session of the association to do away with the free training table of athletes at college by compelling each man to pay what he would otherwise do if he boarded himself and was not on the team. Of course this would not cover the whole expense of the table, but the difference rightly falls upon the club. This is one of the most progressive steps taken in amateur athletics for many years and is of a very different character from the hunting up of games and pastimes which can be put under the registration rule.

Most of the colleges have very strict rules regarding baseball players who are found on summer resort nines, and there is no gaining saying that such men are not genuine amateurs, but there is not a particle of difference between them and the modern athletic "stable" of certain athletic clubs, and collegians are prone to figure in these as far as

the public had become tired of athletics. Treasury deficits were the result, and the union lost prestige by its inability to pay its debts, while it assumed to govern almost every namable sport. For some years the lopping off process has been in operation, and the union has given up pretensions to governing some of the sports which at one time it included in its schedule, but never had anything to do with. Still, it is not averse to adding a new sport, but the principle is now a different one. A desire to be something big actuated the first managers, and now it is the desire to secure registration fees. This money making is not in itself a bad idea, as without funds the union cannot do any good, and as long as those who have to pay are content to do so it is not for others to object.

All who take part in amateur sports not governed by somebody specially intrusted with its control must now pay tribute to the A. A. U., and the athletes called upon to get their certificates last year at a cost of \$1 each had to renew them this year. No opposition could be forthcoming against this initial step because all the athletes were members of clubs which belonged to the union. Only in California was there any opposition manifested beyond that of the individual reluctant to part with his hard earned dollar.

The next step of the union was a more direct assumption of power in the control of basketball ball, which has this season advanced so rapidly in popularity with athletes. Dr. Gulick of Springfield is an enthusiast regarding the game and being a member of the union committee was desirous of getting better recognition for it than it enjoyed as a Y. M. C. A. sport. The leaders also saw possibilities in the control that result was a recent announcement that all basketball players must be registered and sanctions obtained for games in the usual way. Naturally this has met with great opposition, and the list of blacklisted clubs and players is already a long one and increasing weekly. In Philadelphia the opposition has assumed such formidable dimensions and the clubs there are so many that the

some fees and the possible ruling out of a dangerous rival to some athletic club member.

The latest move is on the line of baseball, and such amateur clubs as are called upon will have to walk up to the captain's office and settle for the registration of their members and dates of games. The promoters of this latest idea, willingly acknowledge that it is not meant to apply to all amateur clubs

they can find engagements. While asserting that summer baseball players are to be refused registration the union is careful to make no mention of the summer athletic club member, and the colleges which have put a stop to the baseball business should take up this abuse of amateurism and put a stop to what the Amateur Athletic union ought to but will not suppress.

held during the first week of April. It is possible that the legislature will make some antipool law on account of the outlaw running meetings; hence the trotting industry will remain idle until the question is settled one way or the other.

The schedule of Princeton's track team is appended: April 30, annual open handicap games at Princeton; May 7,

interscholastic meet at Princeton; May 14, annual Caledonian games for class handicap games at Princeton; May 21, dual games with Columbia at Princeton; May 27, 28, Mott Haven Intercollegiate games at New York.

Dartmouth will play a big football game in New York next fall with Cornell or the Carlisle Indians.

That association football was never

OUR TRADE IN HORSES.

The Enormous Traffic Between This Country and Europe.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The position assumed by the German government with regard to certain importations from America and the demand of certain papers of that country for an edict against the importation of American horses have called attention to one of the most rapidly developed export trades of this country. Ten years ago America had no standing as a producer of horses for export. It is true that a few stables of thoroughbreds had been sent to England, notably the Ten Broeck horses about 35 years ago, followed 20 years ago by the Sanford, Lord and Keene stables, but these were not exports for sale or in any way connected with making the American horse an article of merchandise. That it must be a lucrative business cannot any longer be doubted for no men will continue to sustain losses and yet go on increasing their investments and business as the horse exporters have been doing during the last seven years. Hence any resort to such a course of procedure as is suggested by the German press will undoubtedly be met with strong protests on the part of the United States government. It is not easy to see how the German government can positively close the doors against anything but direct importations, and while the front door may be effectively barred to incoming shipments from the United States, yet to attempt to exclude American bred horses coming across the frontier would entail protests from France, Austria, Switzerland and Russia, as well as England, should there be any restrictions which would inconvenience their dealers. It is not easy to see how such a decree could interfere with any but direct shipments, and as horses are not labeled and branded, as are apples or California fruit, the hit at American horses seems to be more an attack by way of reprisal for alleged wrongs in our tariff than against the animals themselves.

Even those who have some idea of the value of our horse exports can have little conception of the wonderfully rapid growth of the industry. Going back to 1890, which is not a very long time, it will be found that the total exports of horses from the United States was \$501 of the value of \$880,410. Of that number 1,287, valued at \$199,722, went only as far as Canada, and 1,242, valued at \$74,241, went to Mexico, but that 962 horses of the value of \$406,447 went abroad. Of this number Hawaii, singularly enough, led, with 316 horses, valued at \$52,496. The United Kingdom imported 229 of a bet-

ter class than the western horses sent to work in the Sandwich Islands, they being worth \$91,875. Germany appears in that year's statistics as having received 67 horses, worth \$57,750. These were high class horses and included many trotters to lay the foundation for the present home output of trotters.

That the exportation business was then in its infancy is readily seen by the returns of subsequent years. In 1891 the exports numbered 3,110 of the value of \$784,908. Canada remained stationary as to number and average value. The Mexican trade dropped to 636, but they were worth more than the 1,242 of 1891, which had been placed at \$1,584. The increase of importance that year was the growth of the British export to 379 of the value of \$141,093, but this trade showed no permanency, for, although the returns for 1892 show a slight increase in number, there is a decided falling off in value, the figures being 3,226 horses, value \$611,158. Canada's figures showed an increase of 300 horses and England of about 100, but all other countries showed a falling off. The figures were still lower in 1893, Canada and Great Britain taking 2,164 of

the 2,967 exported, England's lot being rated at worth \$204,035 of the total value of \$718,607. Germany that year purchased 32 horses, worth \$73,950, by long odds the best average of any export so far made from this country.

The first impetus given to the trade is shown to have been in 1894, as the export jumped to 5,246, value \$1,108,995, an increase of over 5,000 in number and nearly \$100,000. Over half the number went to Canada, and as there is no reason to assume that Canadian demands increased so rapidly it is a fair presumption that a large number of the 2,659 credited to the Dominion were eventually sold at the Glasgow, Liverpool and London auction marts as specially selected Canadian horses. American turkeys are sold at Liverpool as Canadian, American hams are stamped with Irish trademarks, as was proved at a recent trial affecting the army and navy cooperative stores in London, and it stands to reason that horse dealers will cater to English prejudice when it exists. However, the Britishers soon found out that American horses suited them, and the big jump which established foreign trade took place in 1895. In that year the total figures were 13,984 horses, valued at \$2,209,288, and of that number 6,525 went from New York alone and were worth \$1,145,508. The misleading Canadian export was this year touching 5,000 horses, worth a little over \$700,000. Most of these undoubtedly left for foreign ports. The direct shipments abroad showed most marked increases, which can best be shown in tabulated form:

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Belgium	300	77	—
France	111	12	—
Germany	1,224	12	33
Italy	8	2	1
Great Britain	5,334	1,355	761

In the matter of values the figures for the latter two years are as follows:

	1895.	1894.
Belgium	\$25,900	\$5,300
France	60,875	24,500
Germany	290,432	42,200
Italy	3,253	2,200
Great Britain	\$1,145,508	\$700,000

While the Italian imports were few they were very valuable, being fast record holders for trotting in Italy and Austria.

Rapid as was the growth of the trade in 1895, it is yet completely overshadowed by the returns of 1896, in which year New York exports alone exceeded the total number and value of 1895, the figures being 14,603 horses, value \$2,319,272. The leading purchasing countries, exclusive of the misleading Canadian figures, were as follows:

	Horses.	Value.
Belgium	4,213	\$465,965
France	322	8,500
Germany	4,897	\$22,250
Gibraltar (Spain)	4	1,200
Great Britain	19,350	2,579,738
Bermuda	49	6,900
British Honduras	2,902	478,574
Canada	361	32,092
Central American States	1,854	88,375
Mexico	1	191,189
Cuba	3,583	35,725
Other West Indies	430	10,119
Japan	9	1,160
British Australasia	2	1,000
Hawaiian Is.	354	37,020
British South Africa	—	400
Total	39,533	\$4,769,265

The war in Cuba was responsible for quite a decided increase, which is, of course, of a transient nature, but we have the undisputed fact that Europe is now relying very much for its horse supply upon this country. English imports represent the demands of that country; so also in a great measure with the German importation, though Austria may be the destination of a fair number, as it is well known that horses go from here to Vienna, particularly of the better class of trotters and roadsters, but having no port of entry for American trading steamers the Austrian purchasers go either to Bremen or Hamburg or flume on the Belgium importations of Antwerp.

New York practically commands the transatlantic trade in the horse market from that port last year being 25,154. Baltimore shipping 759 and Philadelphia 267. How many Boston sent abroad is not possible to determine except by special search, as of her 2,782 nearly all went to Dominion ports, and possibly a great many went abroad from Quebec.

Big Handball Match.

William Carney and James Fitzgerald are to play for the handball championship of the world. The match has been agreed on and the articles signed.

This is a contest that the devotees of the game all over the country have been longing to see. Carney is the

OUR TRADE IN HORSES.

The Enormous Traffic Between This Country and Europe.

champion by reason of hard and superior work. He has played the best that the country affords, and every time he has carried off the honors.

Of Carney's rivals probably none has a better right than Fitzgerald to challenge for the title of champion. He is a crack among cracks, and the games in which he and Carney take part always abound with brilliant plays. They were opponents the other afternoon in a four handed game, and each was in good form.

They are to play for \$500 a side and a trophy. There is to be a series of three contests, one to take place at Brooklyn, one at Jersey City and one at Greenpoint.

Basket Ball On Horseback.

In the larger cities basket ball on horseback promises to be a permanent addition to the sports of the riding school and clubs. Mounted football went out of favor because the tackles of the players and the wedge rushes were injurious to the horses. Men might injure themselves in the game without unduly worrying the riding school proprietors, but when it came to hurting the horses it was different. Basket ball is an easier game on the horses, while it brings out all the riding skill of the players.

Basket ball is only rivaled by hockey as a winter indoor game, and there is every possibility that the horseback game will be as popular as the sport played on foot. The game was first suggested to riders by Duncan Coleman, a well known New York amateur. The following is his set of rules, which virtually governs the game wherever played:

1. The ball shall be put in play in the center by being thrown up by the referee so that it will descend directly between the center players.
2. The center who first catches or touches the ball has possession.
3. In case the ball falls to the ground the center who first touches it has possession and will be allowed to mount, when the ball will be in play.
4. In all plays the player must have hold of his horse. If he does not, it shall be considered a foul.
5. The ball cannot be carried by a player more than one-quarter of the ring.
6. The quarters are marked by white spots on the side of the ring.
7. The ball cannot be taken from a player by force. It can only be blocked by the open hand when being thrown or caught.
8. When the ball falls to the ground during the play, the first player touching it has possession and will be allowed to mount.
9. There must be no roughness, tackling or pulling of any kind to players or horses. If done, it constitutes a foul.
10. When the ball is carried behind the goal, it must be thrown into the field from where the player gains possession. Failure to do this constitutes a foul.
11. When a foul is made, the ball is thrown to the opposite side and a player is allowed to go in from the goal for a dry throw at the basket, and the player who throws the ball must not cross the 15 foot line until the ball has entered or missed the basket. Violation of this rule is a foul, and if a goal is made it shall not be counted, and if missed the ball is dead and must be put in play in the center again.
12. When a player is making a free throw, he must not be interfered with in any way whatever. The players must stay six feet from the thrower and in a line six feet wide from the thrower to the goal net interior with the hands and feet.
13. There must be no shouting or swearing, and all protests must be made by the captain of the team. Play in silence, if possible.
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A Senator

Who Admires Fine Horses.

United States Senator John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin has stated very humorously that he was neither a scientist nor a theorist in equine matters, could not as a literary purveyor take one in fancy back to the days of the three toed horse Hippodromus of classical lore or forward to the two minute trotter, genus Hippodromus, in which the enthusiast believes, but that he has been a lover of the horse since his salad (or Shetland pony) days and always delighted in driving a trotter. As a horse breeder, he is quite as famous as a politician, and takes as much interest in the four footed friend of man as he does in questions of statesmanship.

He commenced his breeding experiences in 1863 with two mares—one a pacer, whose high action as a runner (in the vernacular of Jack Tar) had resulted in several damaged dashboards and a bone spavin, the other a runner that displayed an early inclination to ringbones and retirement. Senator Mitchell says that the offspring of these mares proved to be sound, useful animals. Two years later he purchased of R. A. Alexander of Kentucky the mares Mendocia (sister

of John Morgan, whose time was 2:24), by Pilot, Jr., dam Croppy, by Medco, and Madeline, by Mambrino Chief. Afterward he became owner of Nelly Post (dam of Orange Blossom, whose record was 2:30), by American Star.

In 1882, upon his return from a prolonged visit to Europe, he recommended breeding with Carolina (out of Director's dam), 2:21; Mary Sprague, who made the same time, Alfretta, 2:26 1/2; Laura E., 2:27; Della S., 2:28 1/2; Catherine (out of Jewett's dam), 2:33 1/2; Mazourka (out of Catfish), 2:34 1/2; and Ramona, whose record was that of the long famous time of 2:40.

After that he came to the decision not to breed any mare that had not trotted to a record in a race. Carolina unfortunately proved barren, but the first foal of all the others except Laura E. made race records better than 2:30. The schedule is as follows: Scotsman, 2:27, out of Alfretta; Governor Merriam, 2:28 1/2; dam Mary Sprague; Belford, 2:28, dam Belle S.; Pearl Bunde, 2:28 1/2; dam Catherine; Bon Accord, 2:28, dam Mazourka; Esther W., 2:28 1/2, dam Ramona.

The senator has never stated that his experience has not led him to believe that training or racing a mare impairs her vitality. He injures her, according to his observation, every horse family of excellence in strength, speed and beauty traces its origin "to some unbearable old witch of a mare of the stamp of Idlewild or Widow Macree," some determined ancestor born with the energy and ambition to do or die, to rush ahead of its fellows, as certain men are resolved to do in the race of life for wealth and honors or position. Therefore, we can better understand the pithy meaning of the expression, "horse sense."

The Gear of a Chainless Wheel.

The gear of any bicycle is equal to the number of revolutions of the rear wheel divided by the number of revolutions made by the crank in the same time, the result, multiplied by the diameter of the wheel in inches, says a prominent builder. This rule is particularly useful for chainless machines. To apply it, reverse the bicycle, so that it stands on its saddle and handle bars. Mark a point plainly on the rear wheel and notice the exact position of the crank. Then revolve the crank until it is around the mark on the rear wheel come around at the same time to just the positions in which they both started—as for instance, in nine turns of crank and 23 of rear wheel. Divide 23 by nine and multiply by 35, and the gear is obtained—viz, 71.5-9.

Cyclers' Pocketknife.

An Englishman has invented a pocket-knife especially for cyclists' use which has a special blade for detaching a cemented tire from the rim and also a pair of pliers formed by extending a portion of the handle and pivoting a blade so that pressure on its back causes its extension to work in conjunction with the fixed jaw.

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Of Carney's rivals probably none has a better right than Fitzgerald to challenge for the title of champion. He is a crack among cracks, and the games in which he and Carney take part always abound with brilliant plays. They were opponents the other afternoon in a four handed game, and each was in good form.

They are to play for \$500 a side and a trophy. There is to be a series of three contests, one to take place at Brooklyn, one at Jersey City and one at Greenpoint.

Basket Ball On Horseback.

In the larger cities basket ball on horseback promises to be a permanent addition to the sports of the riding school and clubs. Mounted football went out of favor because the tackles of the players and the wedge rushes were injurious to the horses. Men might injure themselves in the game without unduly worrying the riding school proprietors, but when it came to hurting the horses it was different. Basket ball is an easier game on the horses, while it brings out all the riding skill of the players.

Basket ball is only rivaled by hockey as a winter indoor game, and there is every possibility that the horseback game will be as popular as the sport played on foot. The game was first suggested to riders by Duncan Coleman, a well known New York amateur. The following is his set of rules, which virtually governs the game wherever played:

1. The ball shall be put in play in the center by being thrown up by the referee so that it will descend directly between the center players.
2. The center who first catches or touches the ball has possession.
3. In case the ball falls to the ground the center who first touches it has possession and will be allowed to mount, when the ball will be in play.
4. In all plays the player must have hold of his horse. If he does not, it shall be considered a foul.
5. The ball cannot be carried by a player more than one-quarter of the ring.
6. The quarters are marked by white spots on the side of the ring.
7. The ball cannot be taken from a player by force. It can only be blocked by the open hand when being thrown or caught.
8. When the ball falls to the ground during the play, the first player touching it has possession and will be allowed to mount.
9. There must be no roughness, tackling or pulling of any kind to players or horses. If done, it constitutes a foul.
10. When the ball is carried behind the goal, it must be thrown into the field from where the player gains possession. Failure to do this constitutes a foul.
11. When a foul is made, the ball is thrown to the opposite side and a player is allowed to go in from the goal for a dry throw at the basket, and the player who throws the ball must not cross the 15 foot line until the ball has entered or missed the basket. Violation of this rule is a foul, and if a goal is made it shall not be counted, and if missed the ball is dead and must be put in play in the center again.
12. When a player is making a free throw, he must not be interfered with in any way whatever. The players must stay six feet from the thrower and in a line six feet wide from the thrower to the goal net interior with the hands and feet.
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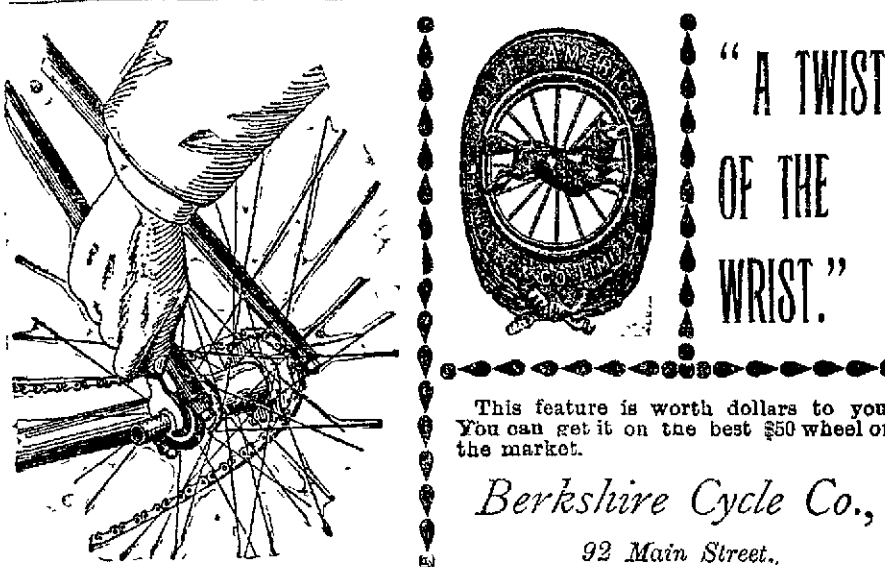
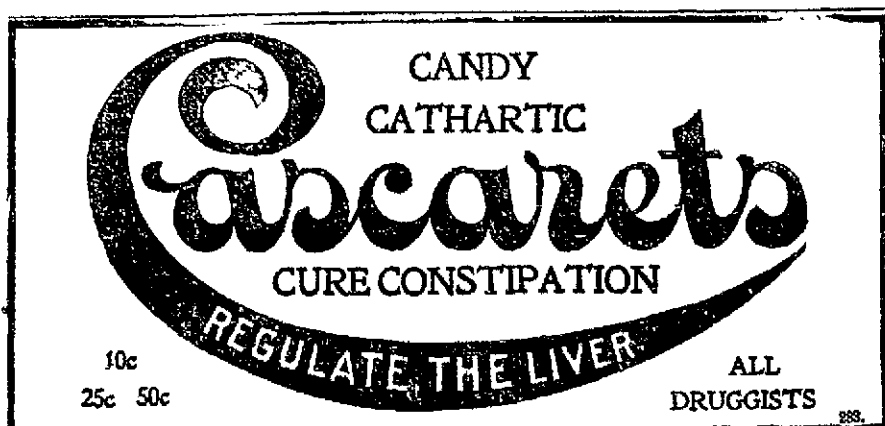
Of

ONE MORE BARGAIN—

150 pairs Men's Congress
and Lace Shoes at
\$1 per pair

Wm. Martin & Co's.

Reliable Shoe and Rubber Dealers—No. 10 State St.



INSURANCE of All Kinds.....

Tinker & Ransford

Office over Adams National Bank, North Adams. The Leading Agents

SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING
ONE-HALF CENT A WORD A DAY.
ADVTS. OF LESS THAN 20 WORDS
THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO
CHARGE LESS THAN 10 CENTS.

TO RENT.

Tenement on Meadow street. Inquire of F. J. Barber, 135 East Main street. 240-6
Tenement, corner of Hoosac and Ashland streets, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire of C. W. Gallup, North Adams Savings Bank Block. 1232-11
To the right party, a house and barn and 10 acres of land at 38 Franklin street. 429-7
Tenement, 6 rooms, 9 West River street. A. D. Hovey, 24 High st. 1234-11
Seven-room cottage, with bath, hot and cold water. Inquire of U. A. Card. 1234-11
Tin shop in prosperous town; no competition low rent. Address, "W," this office. 250-7
A basement tenement on Liberty street; also eight-room tenement on Chase Terrace. Inquire at 112 River street. 1241-11
Pleasant rooms, one small, one large, steam heat, with table board. Inquire 3 New Blackinton Block. 1238-32
A large, furnished alcove room, very pleasant steam heat and use of bath. 2 New Blackinton Block. 1235-32
Tenement, 6 rooms, on Spring st. J. C. Goodrich, 14 Chestnut st. 1215-32
A 6-room tenement, Lehigh st., \$13 per month 18-room tenement, Potter pl., \$13 per month 18-room tenement, Lincoln st., \$15 per month. Inquire at Beer & Dowling's law office, Martin's block. 1235-32
A 7-room tenement. 50 Liberty st. 1231-11
Two new 6-room flats, all modern improvements. Apply F. E. Pike, 41 East Quincy at 1235-32
Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. H. A. Gallup, Roland block. 1235-11
Room and board for man and wife of two gentlemen. Inquire at Transcript 1240-11

WANTED

At once, 6 girls for general housework at the North Adams Employment Bureau.

SITUATIONS WANTED

The North Adams Employment Bureau, Room 7, Kimball block, Main street, is headquarters for obtaining help and situations. C. A. George, Manager.

General housework girls and nurse girls wanted. Apply North Adams Employment Bureau.

Young man, 21, would like position in store or office afternoons or evenings. Address A, Transcript. 1243-212

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.

For One Week, commencing

MONDAY, March 14,

The Popular Comedian,

Tommy Shearer

And a Select Company. (Management of Earl Burgess.) In a brilliant selection of the most popular Comedies and Dramas, High Class Specialties. Continuous performances. Prices, 10, 20 and 30c. Change of bill nightly. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Adults, 20c; children, 10c, to all parts of the house.

MONDAY EVENING

The Great Sensational Comedy Drama,

A SOUTHERN HOME.

Seats on sale Friday morning at Bartlett's Drug Store.

Out This Ad. Out.

Any lady presenting this advertisement at the reserved seat sale before 7 p. m. Monday can secure the best seat in the house for 15 cents.

FOR SALE.

About 2 acres of land (240 feet front), on the east end of my residence in Blackinton. It is well situated for a home, with 100 choice fruit trees, with electric cars and Broad Brook water on the line of front. Also lighted by an electric light. Can all be sold in building lots if desirable. 246-17 JOHN A. DOANE.

IRISH HEROES OF '98

Centennial Observance, with
Address by Congress-
man Fitzgerald.

PRESENT ISSUES DISCUSSED

The United States Does Not Want
England's Aid in the Cuban Mat-
ter. Eloquent Address
By Rev. J. J.
Donnelly.

Columbia theater was crowded Sunday night for the observance of the Irish uprising of 1798. Every seat was occupied, all the standing room was packed with people, the stage and wings were crowded, and hundreds were turned away. As for attendance and enthusiasm went it was the most successful celebration that the city has seen for a long time. On the stage was seated a large number of the prominent men of the city of all nationalities, and the stage was decorated with American and Irish flags.

Congressman John F. Fitzgerald was the attraction, and his address was the chief feature of the evening. He mentioned some of the more prominent of the heroes of '98, and then referred to the events of the present time. He denounced the English offers of aid as being intended to involve the United States in the Eastern crisis, and was enthusiastically applauded when he said, "The United States is fully able to care for her own interests. The people will stand by the president, and we need assistance from no other nation on earth to defend our honor and our integrity."

The meeting was opened with selections by the Schubert orchestra. When the curtain was raised, Rev. C. E. Burke was introduced as the chairman of the occasion, and the venerable pastor of St. Francis' parish made a short address of welcome, closing with a stirring poem calling on the men present to equal the former heroes. Congressman Fitzgerald was greeted with great applause which continued through the evening, frequently interrupting the eloquent address.

Mr. Fitzgerald spoke of the remarkable enthusiasm which marked the Irish observances of the year throughout the country. He also spoke of current history now making in congress at Washington, and gave a vivid picture of the passage of the \$50,000,000 appropriation bill.

Beginning with the subject of Irish history relating to the uprising in '98, he said in substance: Ireland was happy just before the year '98 owing chiefly to the efforts of Henry Grattan, but in that year oppression became more cruel, and the Orangemen fanned the flames of religious bigotry till the condition of the Irish then was that of the Cubans now, starved towards submission. For a time the Irish were patient, but the inevitable conflict began, at first unorganized and in a small way, like the fight which Fr. John Burke waged. The Irish showed their intense devotion and loyalty, as shown in their regard for Lord Edward Fitzgerald, while the English in sharp contrast showed the most brutal and needless inhumanity.

Such men as Robert Emmet and Daniel O'Connell are brilliant examples of the glorious heroism that was shown during the bitter struggle, which presents an awful story of confiscation and robbery on the part of the English, such as no previous history had produced. There are many stories of the money it cost England to secure the final vote of union by the Irish, but it probably cost about \$8,000,000 to buy the votes, besides every gift of office and power that could be made.

It is a pleasure to us of this country to know that the nobility and heroism of those times are reproduced in leaders of the present day. President William McKinley, a descendant of Francis McKinley, who was hanged June 2, 1795, for participation in the rebellion, told an Irish girl who visited him not long ago that he had never forgotten his Irish ancestry, and that when the cause of Ireland was to be heard, his sympathy with its interests could be counted on.

In regard to England's expressions of sympathy for the Cubans and for our position, England has enough to do if she will only repeal the laws that govern Ireland, and give her people an opportunity to become a nation. The United States, if it settles the Cuban question, will do it without the help of England, and I know whereof I speak.

Following this address Rev. J. J. Donnelly was called on, and made an eloquent speech, in which he urged the study of Irish history from the beginning, as well as during recent centuries. He showed that none of the invasions and oppressions to which the Irish had been subjected had been able to destroy their spirit of heroism and loyalty. The audience dispersed with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

"After the meeting Congressman Fitzgerald was entertained with a reception in the rooms of Div. 4, A. O. H. There was singing and refreshments. The committee in charge has every reason to be proud of the success of the entire affair."

*Best coal, fresh supplies received every day. Orders promptly filled. Call, write or telephone T. W. Richmond's coal and wood office.

*Edward McDuffey, the holder of the world's mile record, will ride an Orient this season.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Will Soon Be Organized in This City.
Many Firm Believers.

Christian Science is rapidly, though quietly, gaining headway in this city. Within the past year or two a few residents have been cured of serious ailments and through them the attention of others has been called to the science, with the result that several are now being successfully treated and believers are constantly being added to the list. Meetings have been held for several months at a private home, but the number of those interested has become such that larger accommodations must be provided and a hall is soon to be engaged and a Christian Science church will be organized.

As is well known, Christian Science is, no new thing, it having been before the public for 25 years or more, and large churches have been built up in Boston, New York and other cities. The doctrine is also making rapid headway through the West. Its adherents believe that the teachings of Christ apply to the healing of the body as well as the eradication of sin from the soul, and that sickness may be removed now as it was when Christ was on earth.

The members of the faith are not yet willing to give the names of those who have been healed and other details of the movement in this city, but will make them public in a short time. Judging from the growth of the movement here during the last six months very great interest will be aroused when the meetings become public and more is known of the science and its results which, according to the testimony of those who have investigated for themselves and have become believers, are truly astonishing.

Church Insurance in the Diocese.

The following from Springfield gives the full statement of the change in placing church property insurance in the Springfield diocese, which local agents have been discussing:

Bishop Thomas D. Beaven of the Springfield diocese has recently made a change in the placing of insurance on church property, by which all the insurance business of the various parishes in the diocese will be placed through the agency of C. E. Stickney of this city. It has been understood that a decided financial gain would accrue to the churches by this arrangement, and that the various charitable institutions of the churches would get the benefit of savings thus made. Mr. Stickney says, however, that there will be no cut in the rates of insurance, the advantages of the new system lying in the simplification, which comes from having the business in the hands of one agent, and the doing away with non-concurrent policies and the attendant controversies and losses that are liable to arise from them.

All insurance is placed in the bishop's name, and all debts are contracted by him nominally, and this change will enable him to keep a closer supervision of the business. The local insurance agents in the various towns are somewhat disturbed by the change, as they will lose considerable business by it.

Big Police Court.

There were a large number of cases in district court this morning. Eugene B. Lang for non-support had his case continued until March 16. Winnie Carpenter for single sale, a continued case, was again continued. Thomas McClinkey and Thomas Lawless, tramps, were sent to jail for six months. Charges of drunkenness against them were fled away. The case of Thomas O'Connors for drunkenness was also fled away. Jerry McGrail, John Kelly, Patrick Reue and James Keating and Bortemp Baptist, for drunkenness were fined \$5 each. J. F. Foley for the same offense had his case continued until the 21st. John Morris for assault and battery was discharged. Asarías Jondreau for drunkenness had his case continued until the 21st.

High Water Begins.

The high water Sunday flooded the meadows on both sides of the Hoosac river from Zylonia to this city. North of W. A. Ballou's farm there was a good sized pond and near the Whipple kilns and Flag's meadows were similar small sized lakes. At 10 o'clock Sunday evening a part of the Hoosac Valley Street railway's tracks, opposite James Flag's house on State street, was covered with two feet of water, and had not the weather grown colder the cars would have had to stop running.

Two Attempts at Suicide.

Charles Wilbur of South Ashland street attempted to kill himself twice Saturday afternoon. First he threw himself into the river near his house, but was pulled out by a friend. Later he lay on the Boston & Albany tracks and refused to get up when discovered by some railroad men. It was shortly before the Pittsfield train was due and he was taken away by force. It is thought he was temporarily insane from pain suffered with a broken arm.

For a tired feeling you must enrich and purify your blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need.

DAIRY OR CREAMERY BUTTER

Neighboring Farmers Debating the
Question of Profit.

A meeting of farmers was held Friday afternoon at the Idlewild, South Williamstown, to consider the question of forming a co-operative creamery for the manufacture of butter. John Dill of Fairfield, Iowa, was present. He is the traveling agent of the True Dairy company of Syracuse, N. Y., which builds creameries in different places and starts the business of manufacturing creamery butter.

Thirteen farmers were present. The enterprise was explained in detail by Mr. Dill and the matter was talked over at length. The company represented by Mr. Dill has just finished a creamery at Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y., and has contracted to erect one at Hoosick Corners, N. Y. A meeting was held at Pownal Saturday to consider the question of forming a company there.

The farmers find it difficult to compete with the products of the creameries and those present at the meeting considered the subject worthy of careful investigation. H. C. Savage and C. D. Phelps were appointed a committee to visit Syracuse and look over the plant of the True Dairy company, and they will also inspect creameries in that vicinity which have been built by this company and are now in operation. The expenses of the committee are borne by the company. Messrs. Savage and Phelps went Sunday night to Albany, where they met Mr. Dill and proceeded with him to Syracuse. They will return Wednesday and will make their report at another meeting to be held soon.

South Williamstown is a good dairy section and many of the farmers there have gained excellent reputations as butter makers, but if the co-operative plan offers sufficient inducements a creamery will undoubtedly be erected. A cheese factory was formerly run very successfully in South Williamstown for a number of years, but was abandoned when a number of the largest dairymen withdrew to engage in the manufacture of "Gilt-edge" butter, which paid well until the co-operative creameries virtually took possession of the market. Since then the farmers have had more or less of a struggle to keep afloat and the present tendency is strong in the direction of the co-operative creamery in all dairy sections.

St. Patrick's Day Minstrels.

Already green is the prevailing color for store window decorations, and neckties of the brilliant hue are seen on the streets in anticipation of next Thursday. The Hibernian societies are completing their preparations for an elaborate celebration of the event. Div. 4, which will give a minstrel show, has issued its program, and the following will be the leaders: Musical director, David Roberts leader of orchestra, Prof. Byron G. Briggs; interlocutor, P. J. Mahoney; corner men, James F. Jones, John L. Farley, W. F. Smith, James F. Coughlin.

The program will include songs by Joseph Hunter, J. L. Farley, Miss Mae Larkin, T. F. Heslin, John Fallon, J. F. Coughlin, Miss Josephine Costello, Maurice Phillips, J. F. Jones, Master M. Fox, C. E. Hyland, W. F. Smith, a quartet composed of Misses Condon and Flaherty, and Messrs. Hyland and Hunter; acrobatic terpsichorean specialties by the Hynes brothers, reading by J. J. Hogan and specialties by Eugene O'Neill.

The play written for the occasion, "The Pilgrimage to Ireland in '98," will be taken by W. F. Smith, T. F. Heslin, J. F. Jones, Edward S. Boylan, Charles O'Connell, Master M. Fox, E. O'Neill, Nora McDermott and Josephine Costello. The Schubert orchestra will furnish music.

Bee Hunting in the Snow.

James Pike, who hunts bees more or less every fall, spent some time last fall "lining" a swarm in the Notoch, but did not succeed in locating the tree. The weather being so warm last Friday he went to the hill and it did not take him long to find the tree, evidence of the presence of bees being plentiful on the snow. The swarm was found nearly 50 feet from the ground in a large chestnut tree.

The tree was felled and the section containing the bees was cut out and taken to Mr. Pike's house on East Main street where the log still serves as a hive. Mr. Pike judges from the appearance of the bees that they are natives of the woods and not refugees from an apiary. Bee hunting with those who understand it is a popular sport in the fall, but it is rare that it is engaged in where there is from two to three feet of snow on the ground.

Death of Mrs. Oakes.

Mrs. Louise C. Oakes died Sunday at 1 Houghton street in her 72d year. She had been sick but a short time. She was taken with pneumonia and heart trouble developed later. Mrs. Oakes had lived in this city for a number of years and was highly respected. Her husband was killed in the civil war and she was very active in the work of the Woman's Relief corps. She leaves a sister, Mrs. Samuel Hoagie of Williamstown. The funeral will be held in Grand Army hall Tuesday at 2 o'clock. Rev. Dr. G. W. Brown officiating, and the burial will be in Williamstown.

Baby Carriages

AND

Go-Carts!

These days of sunshine make us think of getting the baby outdoors. Let us show you how happy we can make your baby. Even our prices will make the little one laugh and grow fat.

Burdett & Co.

Close Your Eyes to Quality
and the World is Full
of Cheap Things.

But with your eyes wide open, the really cheap things are few and far between. When we make low prices they are not at the expense of good qualities. Here is how we do it.

We Are Running a Cash Market!

We can buy lower and sell lower for cash than if we figured in books keeping and bad debts. You get the benefit.

Run Over These Prices:

Roast Beef, short cut,	15c
Roast Beef, long cut,	14c
Roast Beef, shoulder out,	10c
Choice Native Chickens,	12c to 14c
Choice Turkeys,	16c
Porterhouse Steak,	16c
Sirloin Steak,	16c
Shoulder Steak,	10c
Roast Pork, native,	8c
Fresh Pork Shoulder, native,	6c
3 lbs Pork Chops, native,	25c
Crystal Lake Butter, in prints	25c
Choice Butter, in tubs,	22c
6 doz Eggs, strictly fresh	\$1.00
1 doz Eggs, strictly fresh,	18c
Skinback Hams,	9c
Sliced Ham,	16c

H. A. TOWER,

29 Eagle Street.

WALL PAPER!

75,000 Rolls of It

Over One Thousand Patterns to select from. The most complete line in the city of North Adams. Designs from Five Cents per Roll up to \$2.00. 1,000 Gallons American Seal Paint—eighty colors always on hand. BEST IN THE WORLD. Only Competent workmen employed.

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